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must be counted among the most successful maritime ventures of a private nature in modern times. The year before he died Russia sent a freight-laden fleet through the Kara Sea and up the Yenisei River to Yeniseisk. The success of that voyage and the scientific studies then carried out resulted in 1906 in an official affirmation by the Russian Government of the practicability of the route for two to three months every year and of the important advantages which it offers.

Wiggins's great work has thus been endorsed by Russia. His views and voyages were always opposed by those interested in the overland trade and practically nothing has been done to follow up his enterprises excepting by the Russian Government in 1904. It is expected, however, that Russia will open this sea route as a permanent commercial connection between western Europe and Siberia.

Mr. Johnson's book deals chiefly with Captain Wiggins's adventures in this new field. Fortunately the captain left abundant material in the form of journals of his voyages and hundreds of letters so that the hero of the book speaks largely for himself in its pages. A great number of passages are from his own pen. The book is of permanent value as an authentic history of the pioneer efforts in modern times to open a commercial sea route to Siberia.

**Ansiedlersschicksale. Elf Jahre in Deutsch-Südwestafrika, 1893-1904. Von Helene von Falkenhausen.** Fifth Edition. iv and 260 pp. Dietrich Reimer (Ernst Vohsen), Berlin, 1908. (Price, M. 3.)

A simple and touching story of the life of a farmer's wife in German Southwest Africa and of the tragedy that blasted her happy home, made her husband a victim of the Herero uprising and sent his poor wife into the wilderness a fugitive, with only one thought to give courage to her mother heart and that was to save the lives of her children in some place of refuge. Her youngest child died on the journey back to Germany. But after it all, Mrs. von Falkenhausen writes that her heart is still in the colony, whither she was taken by her parents who were among the pioneer colonists. The book is a well-told record of the conditions of pioneer life in German Southwest Africa, the hardships and pleasures, joys, and sorrows, of the sturdy farmer folk who were making their fields blossom and were beginning to surround themselves with comforts, when the war cloud arose and all hope of a peaceful life, for years to come, was destroyed. The writer describes the Hereros, gives her own ideas as to the causes of the war, and draws a clear picture of the lives of German colonists in Southwest Africa.

**Les Frontières de la Côte d'Ivoire, de la Côte d'Or et du Soudan. Par M. Delafosse.** ix and 256 pp., 94 Illustrations from Photographs, and Map. Masson & Company, Paris, 1908. (Price, Fr. 6.)

Mr. Delafosse was the leader of the French party in the joint French-British Commission which delimited the boundary between the French Ivory Coast and the British Gold Coast (1901-3). The work was later extended to include the delimitation of the boundary between the Gold Coast Colony and the present French colony of the Upper Senegal and Niger. The incidental journeys occupied nearly three years and involved over 3,000 miles of travel. The author gives in the form of a diary a great deal of information relating to many things, such as river navigation, forests, soils, elephants and other varieties of game, the villages, some of which were very large, and the characteristics of many tribes. Not a few of these peoples have made considerable advance in their kind of civilization